

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

SPOIL SPREADING

(ac.)
CODE 572

DEFINITION

Disposing of surplus excavated materials.

PURPOSE

To permit use of land occupied by spoil for agriculture and other purposes;

to facilitate establishing and controlling vegetation along banks;

to provide a travelway along banks for use and maintenance;

to provide borrow for land grading, leveling, or smoothing, or

to improve landscape quality.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to sites where spoil material is available from excavation of channels, drainage ditches, irrigation canals, or other construction sites and where it is desirable and economically feasible to achieve one or more purposes.

CRITERIA

Laws and regulations. This practice must conform to all federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Laws and regulations of particular concern include those involving environmental protection, wetlands, Waters of the US, water rights, land use, pollution control, land disturbed by construction, property easements, preservation of cultural resources, and endangered species.

Spoil materials contaminated by petroleum or other chemicals must be disposed of by following South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources requirements.

General. Spoil shall be spread over a designated area according to an approved plan or plan modification. Spoil spreading must avoid unnecessary destruction of riparian vegetation.

Spoil placements along channels, ditches, or canals, must not significantly reduce flood capacity and shall have three-horizontal to one-vertical or flatter surface slopes. Spoil placements must be designed to have stable slopes including the effect of the spoil on any adjacent steep areas.

Spoil spreading for other construction shall meet the standard for the applicable conservation practices and shall be shaped to a designed form that blends visually with the landscape.

CONSIDERATIONS

Where appropriate, use spoil to control water flow, block views, deflect or redirect wind or snow, or other uses that may be identified as legal and desirable.

Consider the effects of spoil placement on long term erosion and sediment delivery.

Consider whether placement may cause dissolved substances, including toxics, to enter surface or ground water.

Vegetation. Spoil spread in areas not used for cropland shall be seeded following the Natural Resources Conservation Service standard for Critical Area Planting (342).

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for spoil spreading shall meet this standard and shall describe the requirements for achieving its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

An O&M plan shall be prepared for use by the owner/operator in maintaining the completed work to achieve the intended purpose.